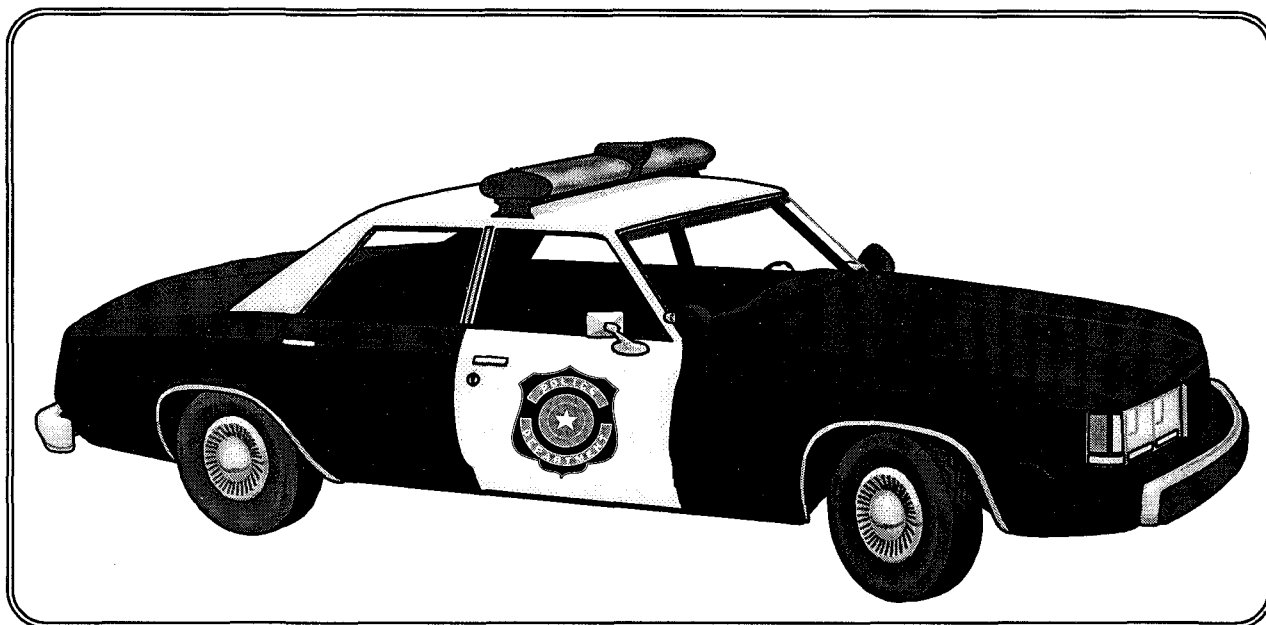




MERIT EMPLOYMENT ASSESSMENT SERVICES, INC.

Incorporated 1976

STUDY GUIDE
FOR THE
MEAS POLICE ENTRY
EXAMINATION



(Series 216)

**STUDY GUIDE
FOR THE
MEAS POLICE ENTRY EXAMINATION**

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**YOU WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO USE THIS STUDY GUIDE OR NOTES DURING THE
EXAMINATION**

**Section
One**

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS STUDY GUIDE

This Study Guide is designed to help you do your best on the MEAS Police Entry Examination and to make that Examination as fair as possible for all candidates. One section contains material that you **must study and memorize** to score well on the Examination. Another section contains sample questions for every type of question you will find in the Examination.

ABOUT THE EXAMINATION

The MEAS Police Entry Examination is designed to measure some of the different skills and abilities needed to become a successful police officer. Included in the Examination are questions that test your ability to read, understand, and remember training material. Some questions measure your ability to remember the people and objects you have seen. Other questions measure your ability to read maps, recognize the layouts of accidents, and correctly fill out police forms. Still other questions test your use of logic and reasoning and your ability to use basic arithmetic. Although many of the questions use situations related to the police officer's job, you are not expected to have any technical knowledge of police work for the Examination. Everything you need to know about police work is contained in this Study Guide.

MARKING YOUR ANSWER SHEET

All of the questions in the Examination are of the "multiple-choice" type. You are to mark your answer (**a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**) on a separate answer sheet you will be given during the Examination. The answer sheet may be machine-scored, so it is important that you follow marking instructions carefully.

A blank answer sheet is included on the inside back cover of this Study Guide. You may be given an answer sheet which is different from the sample provided here. If so, your Test Supervisor will provide instructions for using that type of answer sheet. Whatever answer sheet you are given, be certain to follow the instructions for using that answer sheet carefully. The following advice applies to most answer sheets:

- ⇒ Make good, dark marks.
 - ⇒ Completely fill the rectangle for the answer you are giving (**a**, **b**, **c**, or **d**).
 - ⇒ Erase all changed answers completely.
 - ⇒ Mark one and only one answer for each question.
 - ⇒ Check frequently to make certain that the question number you are answering agrees with the space you are marking on your answer sheet.
 - ⇒ Use only the No. 2 pencil you will be given during the Examination — **do not use ball points, felt-tips, or other pens.**
 - ⇒ Carefully follow the Test Supervisor's instructions during the Examination.
-

- ⇒ Answer each and every question on your answer sheet. Although you may use your test booklet for scratch-work or to mark questions to return to later, your score will be the number of correct answers on your answer sheet.

The blank answer sheet provided in this Study Guide may be used to complete the Sample Examination found in Section Four. When you have finished the practice questions, you may use the correctly completed answer sheet on Page 24 to check your work.

DOING YOUR BEST ON THE EXAMINATION

The following tips should help you do your best on the MEAS Police Entry Examination:

- ⇒ **Study and memorize** the designated parts of this Study Guide. During the Examination, you will **not** be allowed to use this Study Guide, study aids, notes, or calculators of any type.
- ⇒ Be sure you understand the instructions given with the Sample Examination. Similar instructions will be given during the Examination.
- ⇒ If you have problems with any part of the Sample Examination, seek out materials or people who can help you understand those problem areas.
- ⇒ Read the entire question before marking your answer — the first answer or second answer may seem correct, but you must choose the **best** answer for each question.
- ⇒ Answer all of the questions. There is no penalty for answering a question incorrectly on the Examination. Your score will be the total number of correct answers that you give.
- ⇒ Do not spend too much time on questions you find difficult. Mark your **best** answer on the Answer Sheet and mark your test booklet so you can return to the question if you have time after completing the Examination. Budget your time wisely to make certain that you will finish the Examination within the 2½ hours that you will be allowed to take the Examination.
- ⇒ Remember that your Test Supervisor is there to help every candidate do his or her best. If you have any questions about taking the Examination, ask for assistance **before** the Examination begins.
- ⇒ Allow adequate study time for the Examination. Break up your study time into several shorter sessions over an extended period. Do not try to cram your studying into one long session just before taking the Examination.
- ⇒ Get plenty of rest, eat sensibly, and avoid intoxicants when you sit for the Examination.

Section Two

WORDS YOU SHOULD KNOW

During the Examination, you will be tested on your understanding of the meaning of common words which are also used in police work. A list of these words follows. Before arriving to take the Examination, you should study this list to make sure that you know the meaning of all the words on the list. If there are any words on the list that you do not know, you should find them in a dictionary and learn their meaning. If you find other words in this Study Guide that you do not know, find them in a dictionary and learn their meanings

also. During the Examination, you will be asked questions about the meanings of some of the words contained in this list. This list and any notes you might make about the list will **not** be available for use during the actual Examination.

WORD LIST

abrasion	catastrophe	discrimination	incident	ordinance	revert
acuity	civilian	disperse	incriminating	ostentatious	rigid
accomplice	climate	disposition	inferior	overt	riot
adaptable	complaint	diversion	infraction	pardon	role
adherence	compliance	docile	infringement	parole	segregate
aggravate	compress	echelon	ingested	perpetrator	seizure
alkali	comprise	effective	inhabitant	pertinent	shock
allege	compulsory	embezzlement	inspection	pilfer	specialize
allocation	confinement	enforce	insulin	platoon	squad
ammonia	confiscate	entrapment	intangible	polygraph	statute
applicant	conflict	epilepsy	integrate	possession	sternum
appraisal	confrontation	erratic	integrity	prank	subordinate
appraise	congestion	esophagus	intensive	precautionary	subpoena
arbitrary	console	esprit	interrogation	precedent	subversive
armament	consolidate	ethnic	investigation	prejudice	summons
arrest	congregate	evidence	jeopardy	preliminary	supersede
artery	contraband	exaggerate	jurisdiction	probation	suppression
ascertain	controversy	exonerate	jury	promote	surveillance
asphyxia	convict	feasible	juvenile	proprietor	suspension
authority	corroborate	felon	larceny	prosecute	suspicious
autonomous	covert	felony	laxity	provision	tactical
auxiliary	criminal	ferret	lethal	provocation	testimony
aversion	critique	forfeit	lewd	prowler	tetanus
bail	custody	fraud	loiter	prudent	trachea
blockade	cyanotic	fugitive	manslaughter	pursuit	transmission
bludgeon	delegate	function	marijuana	quadrant	unity
bona fide	delinquency	graft	misdemeanor	rabies	utilization
bondsman	demeanor	grievance	mitigating	recruit	vandalism
boutique	derelict	hazard	morale	regimentation	vendor
bribery	detection	hemorrhage	municipal	rehabilitation	vice
brutality	detention	homicide	narcotic	reject	vigilance
burglary	deteriorate	humane	nausea	remorse	violation
calibre or caliber	deterrence	hysterical	neglect	remunerate	volition
canine	deviate	immature	occurrence	render	vital
carbine	diabetes	immobilization	offender	repression	voluntary
carbon monoxide	dilapidated	implement	opportunity	reprimand	vulnerable
cardiac arrest	disability	implicate	oppose	requisition	warrant
	discernible	incapacitate	oral	responsibility	writs

Section Three

MATERIAL YOU MUST STUDY AND MEMORIZE

POLICE PROCEDURES

During the Examination, you will be tested on your ability to read, understand, and remember information from this section of the Study Guide. You are to read and study the five short passages that follow. Learn all of the information contained in these passages.

During the Examination, you will be asked questions based on the information contained in these passages. These passages will not be available for use during the Examination.

PASSAGE 1. ENFORCEMENT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

The major objective of traffic enforcement is to deter traffic violators. Deterrence generally takes two forms. The first form is the promotion of good citizenship. Citizens are encouraged to behave in a responsible manner. The second form is one of psychological fear — fear of arrest, of embarrassment, and of financial loss. The second form is, unfortunately, quite necessary since, in the absence of strong deterrents, many people seem inclined to break traffic laws. Of course, the police first attempt to achieve voluntary compliance. If that fails, the police will then undertake action against those who disobey.

There are many different techniques which make police officers more effective in their attempts to deter traffic violators. They include varying the time and location of patrols, choosing appropriate cruising speeds, using both overt and concealed forms of patrol, and recognizing small behaviors which tend to characterize the potential violator. Many of these techniques are learned mainly through practice and experience.

Obviously, it is possible for the police to take action against only a small percentage of traffic violators. It is therefore important to develop approaches which increase the deterrent value of the actions which are taken. First, an officer on patrol should not ignore offenders unless the officer is responding to an emergency call. Disregarding offenders is psychologically bad for both offenders and bystanders. Second, when apprehending a violator, an officer should be courteous but firm. It is important to explain clearly and unemotionally the nature of the offense. An officer should not behave in a way which reflects discredit on the police force or herself or himself. Third, a good police officer learns to determine what deviations from the law warrant apprehension. Some actions fall in the area between clearly legal and clearly illegal behaviors. In these cases, the observed deviation is such that poor judgment or mechanical errors could account for an apparent intentional violation. Examples include speeding a few miles per hour above the speed limit or stopping a few inches beyond a stop line. Strict enforcement of the law within these margins irritates those arrested and deprives an officer of time better spent on more serious violations.

PASSAGE 2. CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS

A police officer is often required to interview or interrogate individuals. The terms “interview” and “interrogation” are often used interchangeably, but they have somewhat different meanings. In an interview, an officer conducts a conversation with an individual for the purpose of obtaining and verifying information about persons or events pertinent to a police case. An interrogation is undertaken when the individual is reluctant or unwilling to provide such information. The most frequent need for interrogation arises when an officer questions an individual who is suspected of having committed a crime.

The techniques appropriate to interviews and interrogations differ somewhat although there are many similarities. Timing of the questioning is important. Generally, it is a good idea

to interview an individual as soon as possible after the pertinent incident. A prompt interview permits an officer to obtain information before forgetfulness, discussions with others, or the effects of later events alter the available information. For interrogations, however, it is often better to delay the questioning until after the officer has had time to evaluate physical evidence and interview witnesses. Better preparation helps the interrogator to ask more pointed questions and to evaluate the apparent truthfulness of the answers more thoroughly.

The questioning techniques appropriate to interviews and interrogations have several characteristics in common. First, the questioning should be conducted in private to avoid embarrassment and eavesdropping. Second, the individual should be made physically comfortable before beginning the questioning. A person who is injured, tired, or cold will tend to be inattentive and uncooperative. Third, every effort should be made to keep the person talking. If an officer uses simple questions, avoids "yes/no" questions and keeps his or her own comments to a minimum, he or she is more likely to obtain complete information from the individual.

Good questioning techniques in interviews and interrogations differ primarily in terms of formality. Interviews are best conducted in some familiar place where the individual can relax. Cooperation is thus enhanced. Interrogations should usually take place in the police station. The formal atmosphere often impresses the person or makes the person fearful and thus encourages the person's honesty. The ability to formulate questions which will establish the truthfulness of the subject's statements is particularly important in interrogations.

PASSAGE 3. INVESTIGATION OF A PROWLER CALL

A call to investigate a prowler is a common event. Often, a police officer fails to take a prowler call as seriously as she or he should because of the high frequency of false alarms and low frequency of arrests associated with such calls. Ironically, lack of vigilance in itself contributes to low success rates on prowler calls. The careless officer uses poor techniques when approaching the scene of the call and therefore scares away the prowler. Lack of vigilance is dangerous to both the citizen and the patrolling officer.

When responding to a call to investigate a prowler call, employ the following techniques. Proceed at a safe speed; excessive speed is seldom worth the risk involved. Do not use sirens or flashing lights which warn a prowler of your approach. Take additional care to minimize noise and light when nearing the call location (e.g., turn down the radio, don't slam the door, use flashlights on building numbers on the side of the street opposite the call location, shut off the engine and coast to within 100 to 200 feet of the correct address). Do not begin a search until two officers are present. Hold a flashlight to the side and away from your body to make it more difficult for a prowler to determine your location. Crouch and stay near buildings to present a smaller target and to minimize shadows. Only after a preliminary search of the premises has been made should the complainant be interviewed.

PASSAGE 4. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Being familiar with portable fire extinguishers is an important part of a police officer's job.

Portable extinguishers are labeled with the type of fire on which they can be used. A Class A fire is one involving ordinary combustibles, such as wood, paper, and fabrics. A Class B fire is one involving flammable liquids and gases, such as gasoline and grease. Class C fires involve energized circuits, such as electric motors or transformers. Class D fires involve combustible metals, such as magnesium or sodium.

Extinguishers are commonly rated for A, B, or C class fires. Class D extinguishers are rare. Besides the letter rating, Class A and Class B extinguishers may also carry a number to indicate their capacity. For example, ratings of 1-A to 40-A are designated for Class A extinguishers. Larger numbers indicate more capacity to extinguish larger fires. Class B extinguishers are similarly rated from 1-B through 640-B. Class C and Class D extinguishers have no numerical rating. Some extinguishers may be rated for several classes of fires. For example, an extinguisher may be rated "4-A, 10-B, C" and be used on Class A, B, or C fires.

PASSAGE 5. SEARCHING A CAR

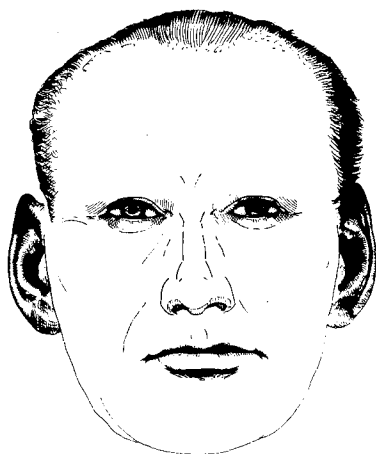
The courts generally permit a police officer to search a car in an attempt to retrieve stolen property, to protect the officer from attack, or to prevent the escape of a suspect. A police officer most typically searches a car for weapons, drugs, stolen property, equipment used in a crime, or other evidence linking the suspect to the crime. Most of these items are relatively small and thus easily concealed in or about a car. Unfortunately, a car contains many possible hiding spots: inside panels, attached to the frame or wiring, beneath mats, within engine parts, etc. The most common hiding spots are underneath the dashboard and beneath the front seat. Achieving a thorough search requires both an understanding of appropriate techniques and special care in applying these techniques.

The thoroughness of the search must be appropriate to the circumstances. For example, a mere glance through the windshield at the interior is sufficient when a police officer stops the driver for a minor traffic violation, does not act suspiciously, and has all of his or her papers in order. A very thorough search is required when suspected felons are apprehended leaving the scene of a crime.

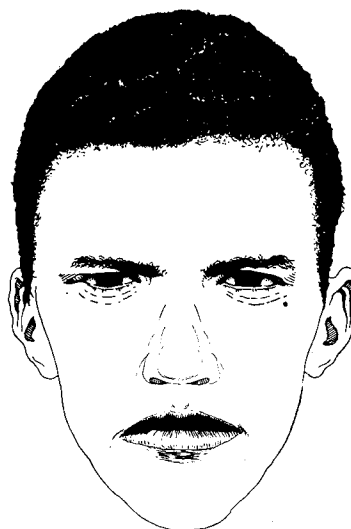
An officer should never make a search at the scene of an arrest without assistance. One officer should watch the prisoner(s) while the second officer conducts the search. It is also far preferable that two officers go over the car from different angles to reduce the likelihood that evidence will be overlooked. Typically, a thorough search by a single officer begins on one side, moves from front to back, switches sides, and moves from back to front. The job is dirty and time-consuming when properly conducted but often yields important evidence in criminal cases.

REMEMBERING PEOPLE

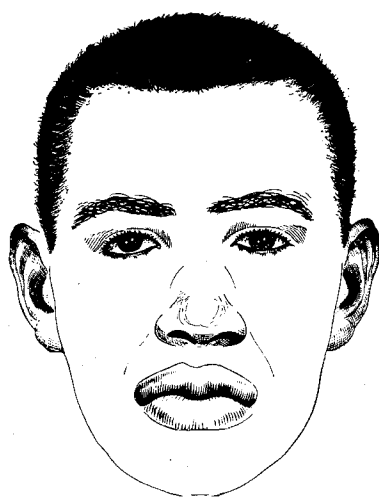
During the Examination, you will be tested on your ability to recall the appearance of people and descriptive information about them. Pictures of eight people appear on this page and the following page. You should memorize their appearance and the related descriptions. On the Examination, the pictures of the people will be repeated, but the descriptive information will not be repeated.



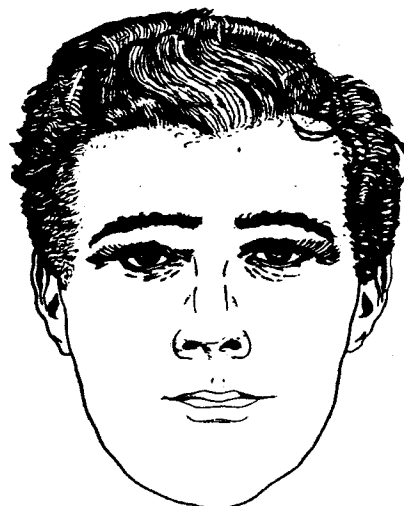
Aaron Midland is wanted for arson. He is 46, with blue eyes and brown hair. He often drives a red pick-up truck.



David Southern is wanted for armed robbery. He is 5'11" and 150 LBS. He often works with a female accomplice.

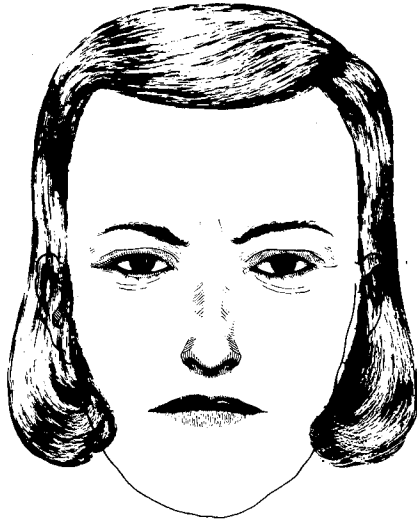


Mike Jones disappeared after attending a Sox ball game. He was wearing a red and green shirt and black slacks. He is 6'2" and 190 LBS.



Marc McDaniel is wanted for murder. He is 5'10" with brown hair and brown eyes. He is missing part of the ring finger on his left hand.

REMEMBERING PEOPLE (CONTINUED)



Martha Madinski is wanted for extortion. She is 28, 5'4" and 130 LBS. She has a slight speech impediment.



Diana Douglas is wanted on a drug charge. She is 5'6" and 150 LBS. with a scar on her right knee. She has been seen riding in a green sedan.



Martha Blankmann is wanted for prostitution. She is 22 with brown eyes. She wears an assortment of wigs and has a scar on the back of her left hand.



Romona Jimenez is wanted as a material witness. She is 5'1" and 120 LBS. She may have moved to Texas with a sister.

REMEMBERING OBJECTS

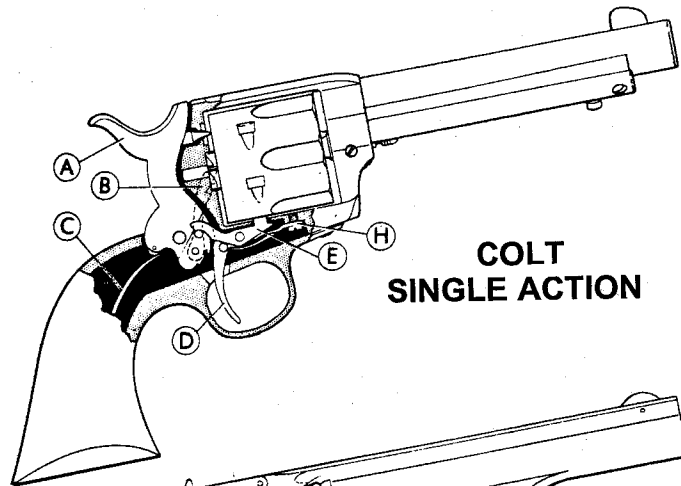
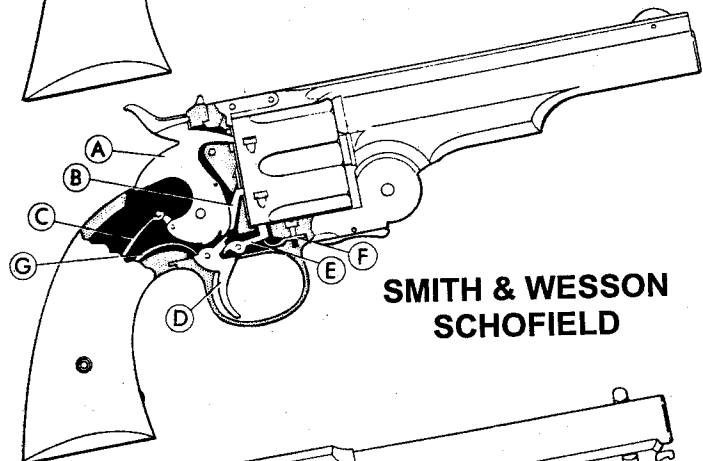
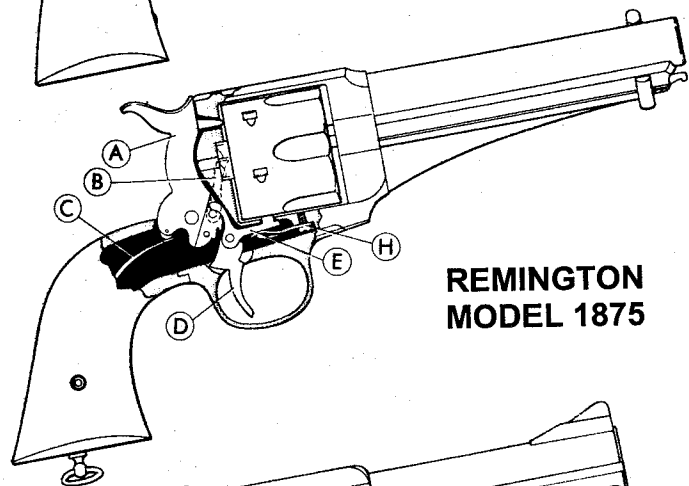
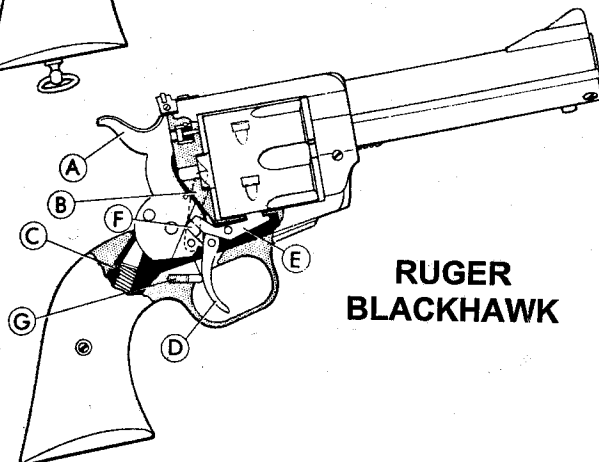
On the right side of this page are diagrams of four different handguns. Study these diagrams carefully and memorize the identifying characteristics of each gun. Also study the parts key, below, and learn the name and location of each lettered part in each gun.

During the Examination, diagrams of two of these handguns will be repeated. The gun name and the letter key will not be repeated. You will be asked to identify the gun and name several parts.

You need not understand the operation of the guns or learn the names of any parts not listed here. You are not expected to know anything about handguns beyond the information in this Study Guide.

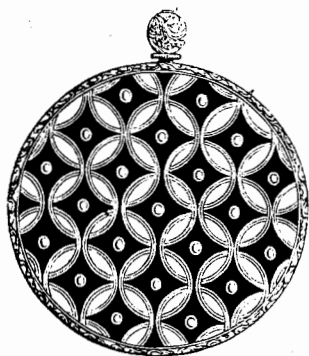
PARTS KEY

- A Hammer
- B Cylinder Pawl
- C Mainspring
- D Trigger
- E Cylinder Locking Bolt
- F Locking Bolt Spring
- G Trigger Spring
- H Bolt And Trigger Spring (Combined)

**COLT
SINGLE ACTION****SMITH & WESSON
SCHOFIELD****REMINGTON
MODEL 1875****RUGER
BLACKHAWK**

REMEMBERING OBJECTS (CONTINUED)

Below are pictures of four antique watch backs. The watches were recovered following the arrest of a man who was selling stolen jewelry. Study these pictures carefully and memorize the identifying information for each watch. During the Examination, pictures of two of these watches will be repeated. The identifying information will not be repeated. You will be asked to provide identifying information for the pictured watches.



The watch back above is an enameled case set with diamonds and rubies; stolen from the Bedrock Museum in 1996; inside of the lid is engraved "For Maude."



The watch above was made in the early 18th Century; watch back is 18K gold with 5 sapphires on the crown; accompanying gold chain.



The watch above is platinum; made in Switzerland; diamonds are substituted for numerals on watch face.



The watch above is sterling silver; case is dented and the watchmaker's name, Smith, is printed on the face.

FILLING OUT FORMS

During the Examination, you will be asked questions testing your ability to fill out forms properly. Following are three forms with directions for filling them out. Memorize the directions for filling out the forms. During the Examination, you will be presented with forms that have already been filled out and you will be asked to identify boxes that have been filled out improperly. The directions for filling out the forms will not be repeated on the Examination. You need not memorize the specific information that has been entered on these forms.

FORM 1. MISSING PERSON REPORT

MISSING PERSON REPORT	
1. Name JOHN THOMAS DOE	2. Age 5
3. Address 14 MAIN STREET COFFEE TREE, TEXAS 16905	
4. Description 3'8", 50 LBS., BLUE, BROWN GRAY SWEATER, RED SHIRT	
5. Time of Disappearance 3:30 P.M., 9/26/98	
6. Last Seen CORNER OF MAIN AND HIGH ST., COFFEE TREE	
7. Next of Kin MARY DOE, MOTHER, 312-4606	
8. Reporting Officer JACOBS, #4678, 7TH	

DIRECTIONS FOR MISSING PERSON REPORT

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Box 1 | Name (First name, middle name or initial, last name, in that order). |
| Box 2 | Age. |
| Box 3 | Home Address of Missing Person (Street, city, state, and zip code). |
| Box 4 | Description (On first line enter height, weight, eye color, and hair color in that order; use second line for additional identifying characteristics). |
| Box 5 | Time of Disappearance (Include time, AM or PM, and full date). |
| Box 6 | Last Seen (Location where missing person was last seen). |
| Box 7 | Next of Kin (Enter name, relationship, and telephone number, in that order). |
| Box 8 | Reporting Officer (Enter officer's last name, badge number, and precinct number, in that order). |

FILLING OUT FORMS (CONTINUED)

FORM 2. PERSONAL HISTORY FORM

PERSONAL HISTORY FORM	
1. Name MARKELL, ALVIN GEORGE	2. Birth JAN. 5, 1980
3. Address 2900 EAST 33RD STREET	
ANYTOWN, ILLINOIS 28715	
4. High School ALTMAN SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL	
ANYTOWN, 1998	5. Grade Avg. 2.5
6. Reference (1) DR. JOHN LOY, PHYSICIAN, ANYTOWN	
7. Reference (2) MRS. MARY JONES, CHEMIST, BAY CITY	
8. Reference (3) MR. JACK SMITH, TEACHER, WILLOW HIGHTS.	

DIRECTIONS FOR PERSONAL HISTORY FORM

- Box 1** Name (Last name, first name, middle name, no initials, in that order).
- Box 2** Date of Birth (Include month, day, and year).
- Box 3** Home Address (Include street, city, state, and zip code).
- Box 4** High School Attended (Indicate city and year of graduation).
- Box 5** High School Grade Average (On scale of A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, E=0).
- Box 6** Reference 1 (Include name, occupation, and city).
- Box 7** Reference 2 (Include name, occupation, and city).
- Box 8** Reference 3 (Include name, occupation, and city).

FILLING OUT FORMS (CONTINUED)

FORM 3. STOLEN GUN CARD

STOLEN GUN CARD	
1. Type Weapon: HANDGUN	2. Calibre: 44
3. Make: U.S. ARMS CORPORATION	4. Serial: 3A66281
5. Additional Description: SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER - CYLINDER	
HOLDS 6 - 8 1/2" BARREL - BLUED FINISH - WALNUT GRIPS -	
"ABILENE" MODEL NAME ON LEFT SIDE OF FRAME	
6. Complainant: FRANK A. SIMMONS	7. Telephone: 281-355-1212
8. Address: 3737 WILLOW ROAD	
CLAYTON FL 10039	
9. Date Stolen: JULY 20, 1998	10. Date Reported: SAME

DIRECTIONS FOR STOLEN GUN CARD

- Box 1** Type of Weapon (Indicate handgun, rifle, shotgun, rifle/shotgun combination, or machine gun).
- Box 2** Calibre (Indicate calibre. If rifle/shotgun combination, enter both calibres).
- Box 3** Make (Indicate name of manufacturer).
- Box 4** Serial Number (If weapon has more than one serial number, use the frame number).
- Box 5** Additional Description (Indicate any characteristics that will help identify the weapon: automatic, revolver, barrel length, cartridge capacity, N.C.I.C. number, inscriptions, decorations, etc.).
- Box 6** Complainant (First name, middle name or initial, last name, in that order).
- Box 7** Telephone (Indicate area code, local number, and extension, if any).
- Box 8** Address (Indicate street, city, state, and zip code).
- Box 9** Date Stolen (If weapon was discovered missing, indicate "UNKNOWN" and complete "Date Reported" in **Box 10**).
- Box 10** Date Reported (If reported on same date as stolen, indicate "SAME").

**Section
Four**

SAMPLE EXAMINATION

Questions 1 and 2 test your understanding of the meaning of common words that are also used in police work. For each of these questions, select the alternative that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. TO PROMOTE

- a. To further the growth of
- b. To employ
- c. To prompt
- d. To stop the development of

2. RIGID

- a. Right
- b. Hilly
- c. Moving
- d. Strict

Questions 3 and 4 test your ability to remember the ideas you read about. For each question, choose the best alternative based upon the information provided in the Study Guide.

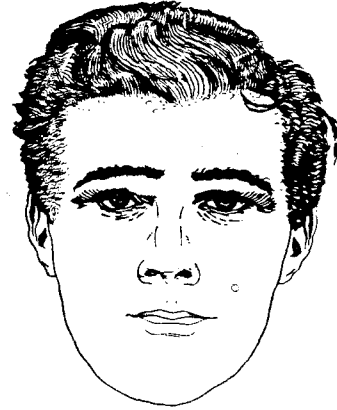
3. How soon after a crime should interviews and interrogations usually take place?

- a. Immediately after the crime.
- b. As soon as the police officer has had time to evaluate physical evidence.
- c. Interviews should take place immediately; interrogations should be undertaken after the evaluation of physical evidence and interviews of witnesses.
- d. Interrogations should take place immediately; interviews should be undertaken after the evaluation of physical evidence and interrogations of witnesses.

4. Which of the following is a good technique to use when approaching the scene of a prowler call?

- a. Use sirens, flashing lights, and a high speed.
- b. Use sirens, flashing lights, and a safe speed.
- c. Use flashing lights, no sirens, and a safe speed.
- d. Use no flashing lights, no sirens, and a safe speed.

Answer questions 5 through 8 on the basis of your memory of the information given in the Study Guide.



5. The man pictured above is wanted for

- a. Murder.
- b. Armed Robbery.
- c. Arson.
- d. Mail Fraud.

6. The man pictured above

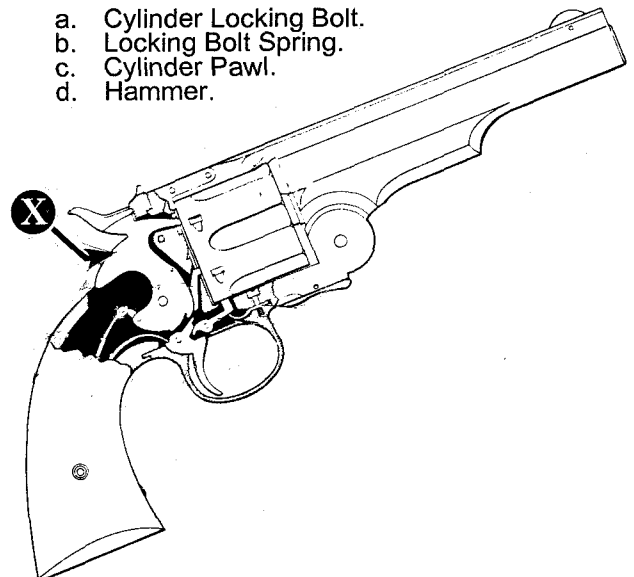
- a. often works with a female accomplice.
- b. is named Aaron Midland.
- c. is missing part of his left ring finger.
- d. is named Mike Jones.

7. The revolver pictured below is a

- a. Colt Single Action.
- b. Smith and Wesson Schofield.
- c. Remington Model 1875.
- d. Ruger Blackhawk.

8. The part labeled X on the revolver is the

- a. Cylinder Locking Bolt.
- b. Locking Bolt Spring.
- c. Cylinder Pawl.
- d. Hammer.



Questions 9 and 10 are designed to test your ability to fill out forms properly. For each question about the Missing Person Report, decide which box, if any, has been filled out incorrectly. Your decision should be based on the directions for filling out forms provided in the Study Guide and the paragraph of information given with the form. The entry in a box may be incorrect either because it is not entered on the form according to directions, or because it does not accurately reflect the information given in the paragraph.

USE THE INFORMATION IN THIS PARAGRAPH TO CHECK THE ACCURACY OF THE COMPLETED FORM BELOW.

At 8:15 P.M., May 18, 1998, Marge Thompson reported the disappearance of her son, Mark T. Edwards. Mark, age 25, was last seen leaving Ms. Thompson's house, 4238 Harvey, Down Town, Nebraska 89991 (115-1181) at 4:30 P.M., May 17, 1998. The reporting officer from the 12th precinct, Officer Hamilton, #4108, says that Mark's address is 4298 Bellevue, Down Town, Nebraska 89992. The missing person has brown eyes and blond hair, is 5'8" and 160 lbs. He has a mole on the left side of his forehead.

MISSING PERSON REPORT	
1. Name MARK T. EDWARDS	2. Age 25
3. Address 4238 HARVEY DOWN TOWN, NEBRASKA 89991	
4. Description 160 LBS., 5'8", BROWN, BLOND MOLE ON LEFT SIDE OF FOREHEAD	
5. Time of Disappearance 4:30 P.M., 5/17/98	
6. Last Seen 4238 HARVEY, DOWN TOWN NEBRASKA 89991	
7. Next of Kin MARGE EDWARDS, MOTHER 115-1181	
8. Reporting Officer HAMILTON, #4108 12TH	

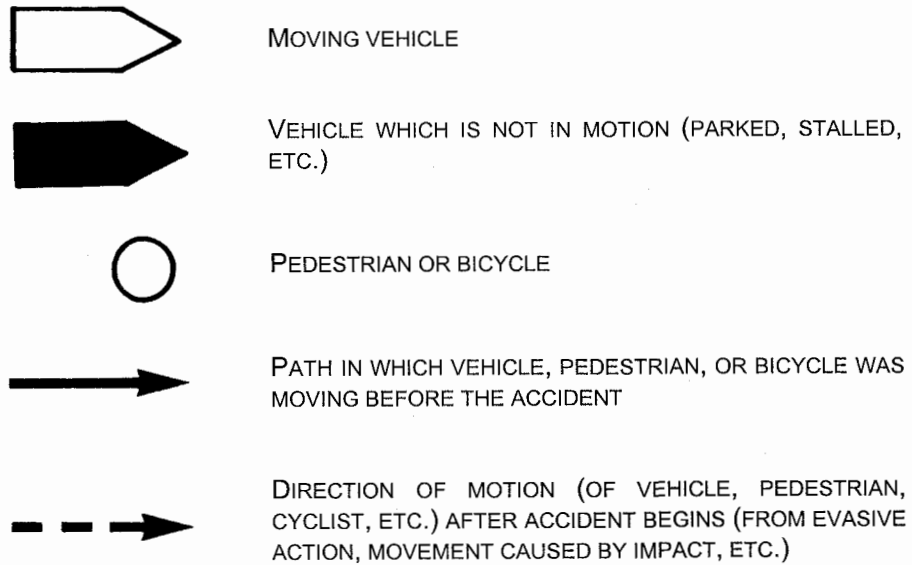
9. Which of the following boxes, if any, is incorrectly filled out?

- a. Box 1
- b. Box 3
- c. Box 6
- d. None. All of the above boxes are correctly filled out.

10. Which of the following boxes, if any, is incorrectly filled out?

- a. Box 2
- b. Box 5
- c. Box 7
- d. None. All of the above boxes are correctly filled out.

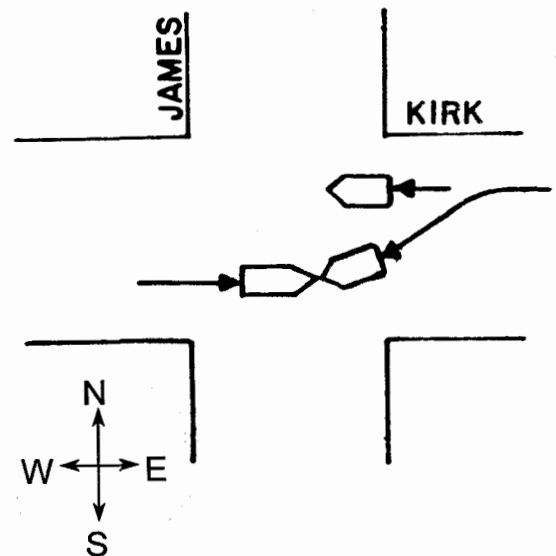
Questions 11 and 12 test your ability to recognize and use schematic diagrams of accidents. In each diagram, streets are laid out with solid lines. The following additional symbols are used.



To answer Question 11, use the diagram to help you select the alternative which provides the best choice of words to fill in the blanks.

11. A drunken driver was headed _____ on Kirk when he swerved to the _____ to avoid hitting the back of a second car headed _____. The swerving car then had a head-on collision with a third car headed _____ on Kirk.

- a. east, left, east, west
- b. east, right, east, west
- c. west, left, west, east
- d. west, right, west, east

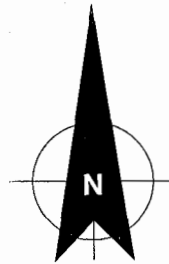
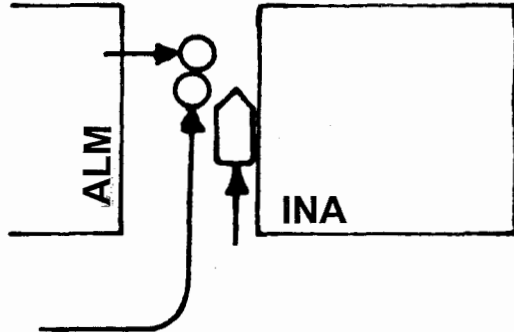
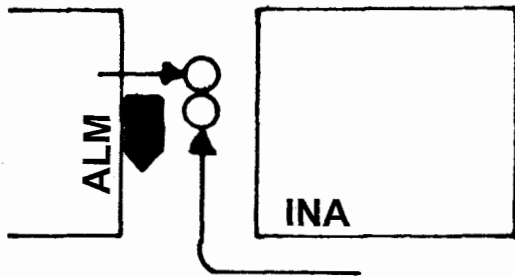


For Question 12, a short paragraph provides a description of an accident. You are to pick the lettered sketch of the accident scene which best portrays this description.

12. A bicycle rider headed east on Ina turned north on Alm. He hit a pedestrian who was crossing the street just north of a parked car on the east side of Alm.

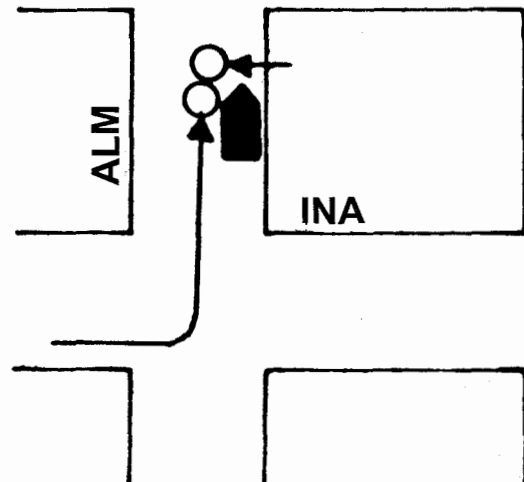
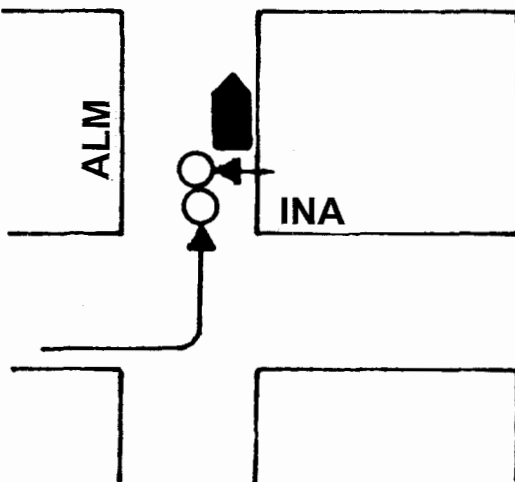
a. BROWN

b. BROWN



c. BROWN

d. BROWN

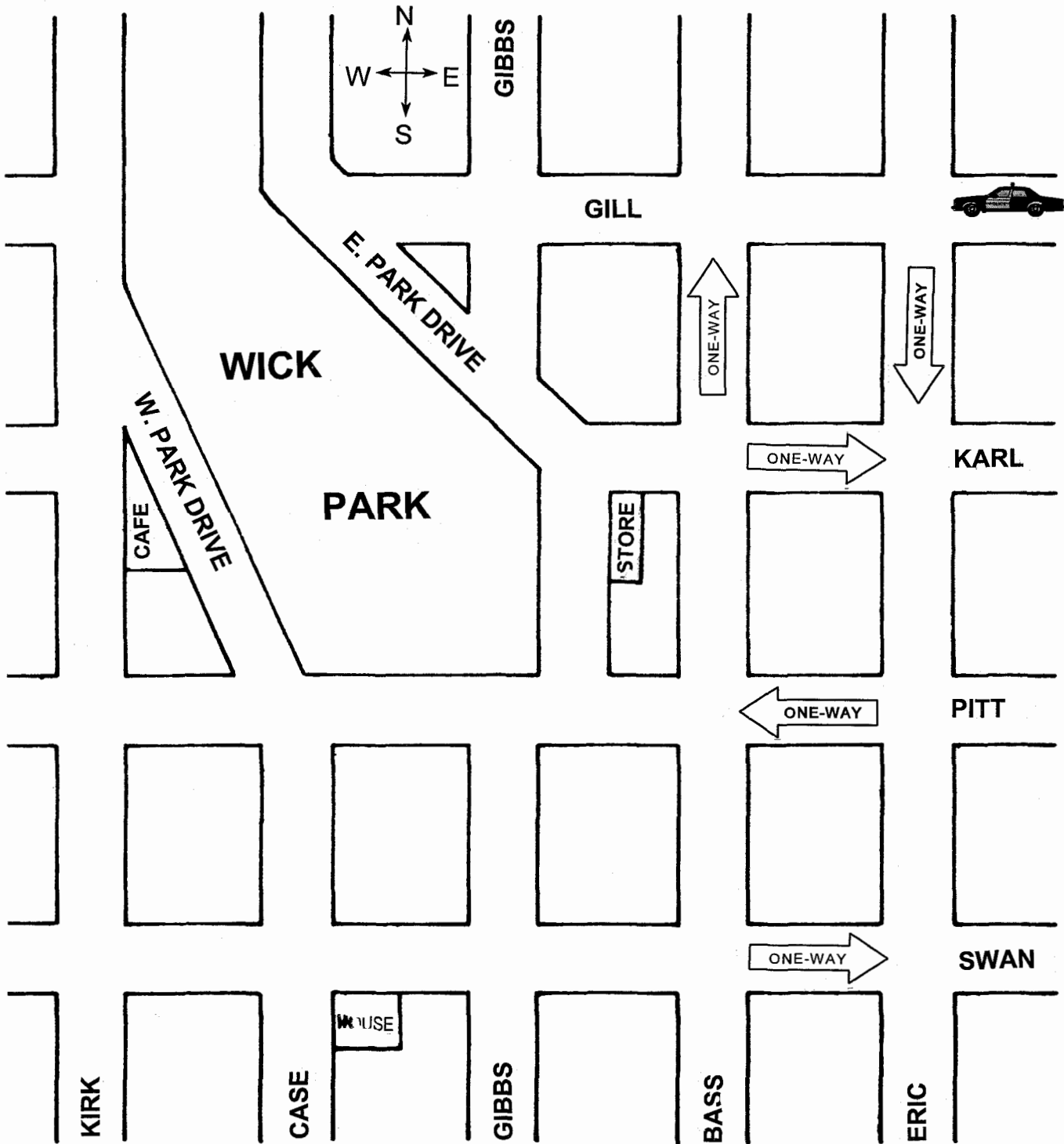


Questions 13 and 14 are designed to test your ability to interpret evidence discovered at the scene of a crime or other incident. Evidence at a scene is described. Consider the evidence and then decide which of the four alternatives is the most likely interpretation of the events.

13. A car rests with both front wheels on a curb and both back wheels in the street. A young man stands near the car. A broken stop sign lies under the car. A typewriter rests top down on the car floor next to the backseat. The car was not damaged. The car has no license plates or city sticker.
 - a. A thief stole the car and typewriter nearby. During his escape, he was forced to abandon the vehicle when he lost control and ran up on the curb. The young man is a passerby.
 - b. The young man was transporting his typewriter on the backseat of his brand-new car. He lost control of the car and ran up on the curb, running over a stop sign that was already lying on the ground.
 - c. The young man was transporting his typewriter on the back floor of his brand-new car when he lost control of the new car and ran up on the curb.
 - d. The young man was transporting his typewriter on the backseat of his brand-new car when he lost control and ran up on the curb, knocking down the stop sign.
14. The Fire Department is called to a lonely country road where an expensive sports car is on fire. No one is near the scene. After extinguishing the blaze, they notice that all of the hubcaps have been removed and that only three lug nuts hold each wheel to the axle. Several lug nuts are found on the ground around the car.
 - a. The car was stolen for parts and caught on fire while the thieves were removing the tires.
 - b. An arsonist set the car on fire to collect the insurance and switched worn-out tires for the good tires on the car.
 - c. Thieves found an abandoned car and were stealing the tires when their cutting torch set the car on fire.
 - d. The owner was rotating the tires on the car when the car caught on fire. He ran to a distant farm house to call the Fire Department.

Questions 15 and 16 are designed to test your ability to recognize a problem and use basic skills in arithmetic for its solution. Use the blank space for your scratch work but be sure to record your answers on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in the Examination booklet.

15. Police Officer Jones left the County Jail at 11:45 AM to transport a prisoner to the Federal Court. The trip usually takes 2 hours and 20 minutes. The time is now 1:30 PM and Officer Jones has not yet arrived at the Federal Court. What should be concluded from this information?
 - a. Jones is not due at his destination for at least 30 minutes.
 - b. Jones should arrive at the County Jail within the next 10 minutes.
 - c. Jones should have reached his destination about 25 minutes ago. He is overdue.
 - d. Jones is more than 45 minutes overdue and a search should be started immediately.
16. A 1997 Ford F-150 pickup truck was seen leaving a loading dock at 100 East Erie Street in Chicago shortly before a theft of office machines was discovered. The gas tank on this model holds 23 gallons and the best mileage that could be expected from this truck is 16 miles-per-gallon. Assuming the gas tank was full at the time of the theft, what is the **maximum** distance this truck could travel from Erie Street before refueling?
 - a. Less than 325 miles
 - b. Between 326 and 350 miles
 - c. Between 351 and 375 miles
 - d. More than 400 miles



Questions 17 through 19 are based on the map on the facing page (Page 20). Your task is to read the map to determine the shortest route for getting from one point to some other point. Obey all one-way signs indicated by the arrows.

The starting point is the police car on Gill heading toward Wick Park. E. Park Drive continues around the east end of Wick Park to Pitt. A tree has fallen on Case in the middle of the block between Pitt and Swan and is blocking all through traffic.

17. The patrol car is proceeding west on Gill when it is ordered to the Store to direct traffic at a clearance sale. Which of the following is the shortest route to the Store?

- a. Turn south on Eric, west on Karl; proceed to the Store.
- b. Turn south on Gibbs, northwest on E. Park Drive; proceed to the Store.
- c. Turn south on Eric, west on Pitt, north on E. Park Drive; proceed to the Store.
- d. Turn south on Bass, west on Karl; proceed to the Store.

18. The patrol car is then ordered to proceed from the Store to the House to investigate a report of a man with a gun. Which of the following is the shortest route to the House?

- a. Go south on Gibbs to Pitt, turn west on Pitt, south on Kirk, east on Swan; proceed to the House.
- b. Go south on E. Park Drive, turn west on Pitt, south on Kirk, east on Swan; proceed to the House.
- c. Go south on E. Park Drive, turn west on Pitt, south on Gibbs, west on Swan; proceed to the House.
- d. Go south on E. Park Drive, turn east on Pitt, south on Case, east on Swan; proceed to the House.

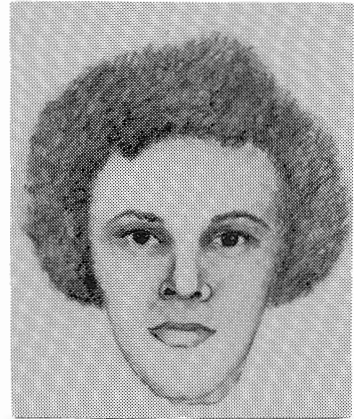
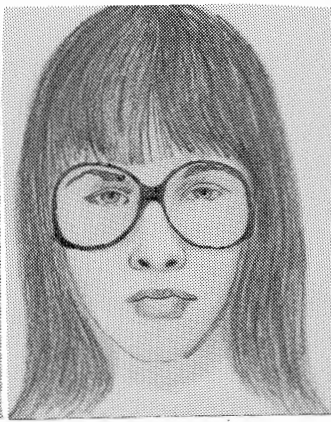
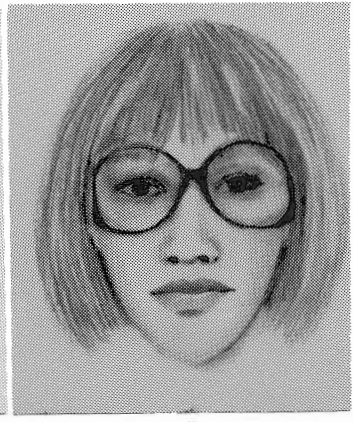
19. The patrol car is ordered to proceed from the House to the Cafe to aid a choking victim. Which of the following is the shortest route to the Cafe?

- a. Go north on Case, turn northwest on W. Park Drive; proceed to the Cafe.
- b. Go west on Swan, turn north on Kirk; proceed to the Cafe.
- c. Go east on Swan, turn north on Gibbs, west on Pitt, and northwest on W. Park Drive; proceed to the Cafe.
- d. Go east on Swan, turn north on Bass, west on Pitt, north on Kirk; proceed to the Cafe.

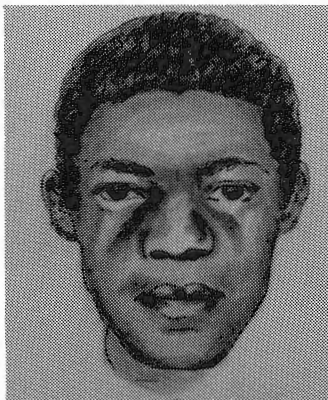
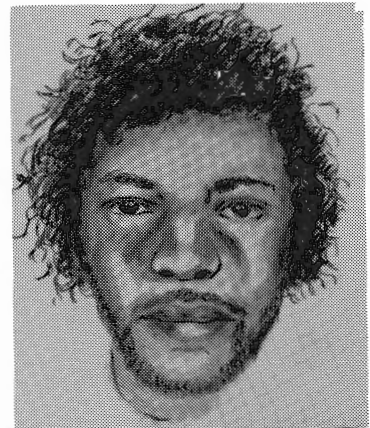
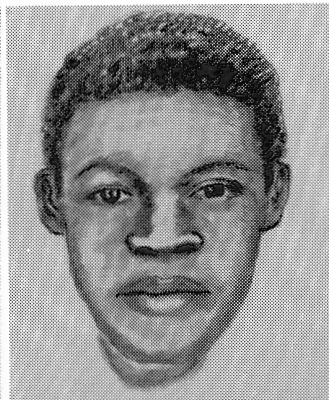
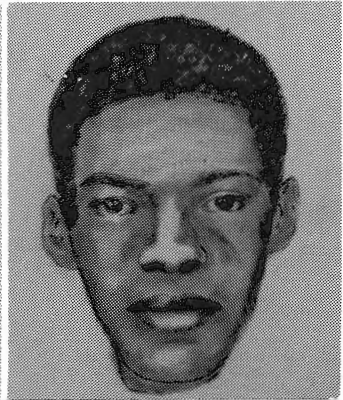
(CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE)

Questions 20 and 21 are designed to test your ability to recognize and identify people whose appearance has been changed.

20. Marsha Manor at the right is a known shoplifter. She has changed her appearance to avoid recognition. Which woman shown below is Marsha?

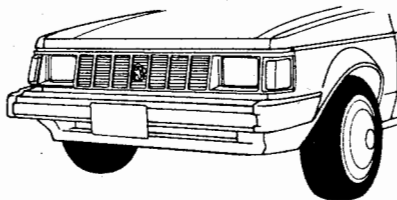
**a****b****c****d**

21. David James at the right is an insurance investigator. He has changed his appearance to investigate a series of truck hijackings. Which man pictured below is David?

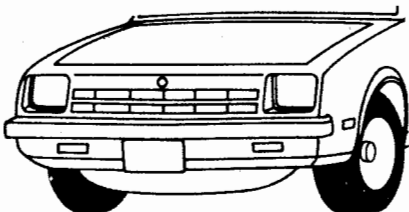
**a****b****c****d**

From one model year to another, automobile manufacturers usually change style components such as grills, body trim, the shape and position of headlights and parking lights, etc. Major changes in the body parts — such as fenders, hoods, frames, etc. — are not made on a year-to-year basis. In Questions 22 and 23, you are given a drawing of one model of a particular car and asked to select a different year model of the same car from the four options.

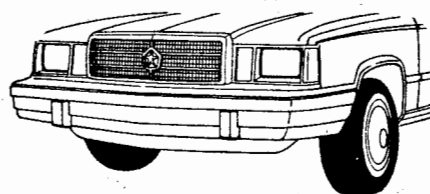
22. The drawing at the right identifies a Horizon. Which drawing below identifies another year model of a Horizon?



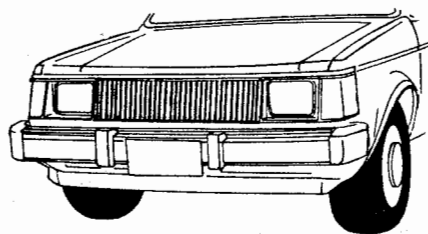
a



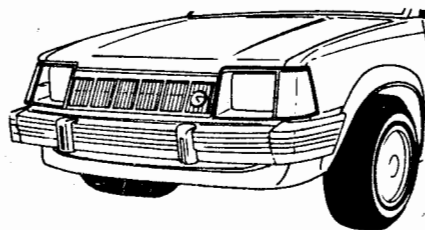
b



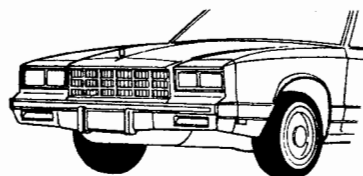
c



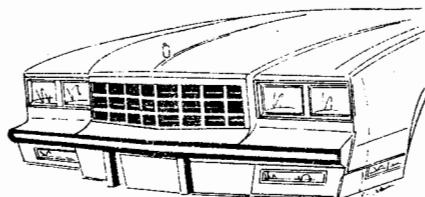
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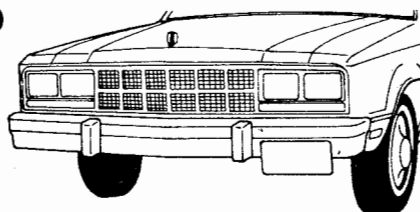
23. The drawing at the right identifies a Monte Carlo. Which drawing below identifies another year model of a Monte Carlo?



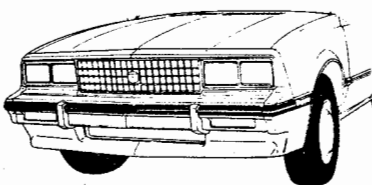
a



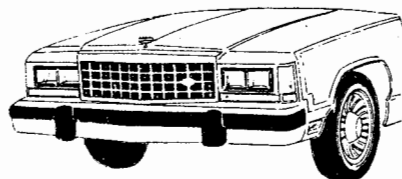
b



c



d



Section Five

ANSWER SHEET AND KEY

1	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d
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44	a	b	c	d
45	a	b	c	d
46	a	b	c	d
47	a	b	c	d
48	a	b	c	d
49	a	b	c	d
50	a	b	c	d

You will be given instructions about completing these sections of the answer sheet during the examination.

APPLICANT NUMBER

0000

IMPORTANT

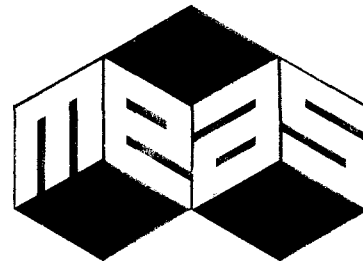
USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY

• MAKE **DARK** MARKS

• EXAMPLE: a b c d

• ERASE **COMPLETELY** TO CHANGE

CORRECTLY COMPLETED
ANSWER SHEET



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SEX	M	F
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RACE	W	B	H	O
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APPLICANT NUMBER

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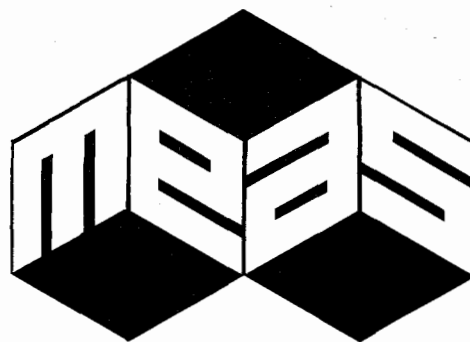
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• MAKE **DARK** MARKS

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